

Illinois U Library AUGUST 7, 1951
676th BROADCAST

Town Meeting



BULLETIN OF AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR

Broadcast by 275 Stations of the ABC Network



U. S. Pat. Off.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

What Kind of World Does World Youth Want?

Guest Moderator, SOL M. LINOWITZ

Speakers

PHILIP WILLKIE

GERRIT KREVELD

VITHAL BABU



THE LISTENER TALKS BACK

on

**"Can Asia Be Saved From Communist
Imperialism?"**

Published by THE TOWN HALL, Inc., New York 18, N. Y.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 15



\$5.00 A YEAR; 15c A COPY



Town Meeting

VOL. 17

No. 15



What Kind of World Does World Youth Want?

★

The Broadcast of August 7, 1951, from 9:00 to 9:45 p. m., EDT, over the American Broadcasting Company Network, originated from Bailey Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, under auspices of the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly and the World Assembly of Youth.

★

The account of the meeting reported in this Bulletin was transcribed from recordings made of the actual broadcast and represents the exact content of the meeting as nearly as such mechanism permits. The publishers and printer are not responsible for the statements of the speakers or the points of views presented.

THE SPEAKERS' COLUMN

PHILIP WILLKIE—Chief Counsel for the Senate Labor Subcommittee conducting hearings on ethics in government, and member of the Indiana Legislature. Mr. Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, is the joint representative from Rush and Henry Counties to the Indiana Legislature. He holds three academic degrees, an A. B. from Princeton; M. A. from Harvard; and LL. B. from Columbia. From 1941 to 1945, he served with the United States Navy, rising from apprentice seaman to lieutenant. In 1947 he became the youngest bank director in the country, when he was elected to the board of the Rushville (Ind.) National Bank. He served as alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1948, and Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Senatorial Campaign Committee in 1950.

GERRIT KREVELD—32-year-old Belgian, is vice-president of the World Assembly of Youth. He has been professionally engaged in youth work since 1944, when he was elected Secretary of the Socialist Youth of Belgium, an organization representing 40,000 members. He has been re-elected to the position of Secretary seven times and is still serving in that office. A graduate of the Commercial University in Antwerp, Mr. Kreveld's special interest is in public affairs. During World War II, he served in the Belgian army, and he was active in the resistance movement as a distributor for the clandestine press.

VITHAL BABU—26-year-old economics student from India, is permanent secretary of the Congress Party, headed by Prime Minister Nehru. Although he received his M. A. from Nagpur University in 1948, Vithal Babu's political career began the preceding year, when he became head of the Research Section of the Congress Party. He has written half a dozen books on economics, the Colombo Plan, and particularly, aid to underdeveloped countries. His most recent works are "Economic Conditions in India," published in July, 1951, and "The Colombo Plan and India," which appeared in 1950.

SOL M. LINOWITZ, *Guest Moderator*

Mr. Linowitz, a prominent Rochester (N. Y.) attorney, is the President of the City Club of Rochester, Inc., and Chairman of the Policy Committee of the Rochester Association for United Nations. Mr. Linowitz is former Assistant General Counsel for the Office of Price Administration in Washington, 1942-44.

Town Meeting is published weekly at 32 S. Fourth St., Columbus 15, Ohio, by The Town Hall, Inc., New York 18, New York. Send subscriptions and single copy orders to **Town Hall, New York 18, N.Y.**

Subscription price, \$5.00 a year, (Canada, \$6.00); six months, \$3.00, (Canada, \$3.50); eight weeks, \$1.00, (Canada, \$1.20); 15c a single copy. Entered as second-class matter, May 9, 1942, at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyright, 1951, BY THE TOWN HALL, INC.

What Kind of World Does World Youth Want?

Announcer:

Tonight your Town Meeting originates from Bailey Hall on the campus of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. We are presenting the program as one of the features of the First Triennial General Assembly of the World Assembly of Youth. Gathered here are nearly 400 Youth Leaders from 50 countries of Western Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Americas.

The World Assembly of Youth was founded in 1948 for the purpose of planning world-wide action by young people to attain the objectives of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The host organization for the current conference at Cornell is the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly. It is a people-to-people project which will foster greater understanding of the problems facing these young citizens of the world.

Now to preside over our discussion in the absence of George V. Denny, Jr., here is our guest moderator, attorney, and President of the City Club of Rochester, Mr. Vol Linowitz.

Moderator Linowitz:

Good evening, friends. I'm very happy to have this opportunity to pinch-hit tonight for my good friend, George V. Denny, Jr.

I do wish Mr. Denny could be here, though, to share our pleasure in bringing you this program. For tonight, America's Town Meeting in the Air comes to you from the beautiful campus of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In our audience tonight are 400 representatives to the World Assembly of

Youth, from 50 nations of the free world.

These young men and women speak for youth groups in countries with a combined population of over a billion—from Europe, Africa, and Asia, from places as distant as Algeria, Lebanon, South Africa, Malaya, and Madagascar. They have come to our shores for their First Triennial General Assembly.

In a very real sense, this is one of the most significant international meetings held in the United States since the San Francisco Conference of 1945. For these young people are here at this critical time because they are deeply concerned about the problems of war and peace, and want to do what they can to help build a better world. They are here to counsel with one another and to exchange ideas and, most significantly, they are here to think through these crucial issues amid the freedom, the quiet, and the dignity of a great university, at the precise moment when the youth of the communist world is meeting at East Berlin in an atmosphere of fanaticism and fury.

It is right then that here tonight we raise the question, "What kind of world do the young people of the world want?" What are they going to do to make this a better world and to assure a just and lasting peace? What rights, what freedoms, do they seek for themselves and their world neighbors? These are vital questions for all of us. And we look for answers tonight from three young men from three different parts of the world, who can speak with courage, with clarity, with understanding.

We turn first to Asia. Vithal Babu is a 26-year-old economics

student from India who has already begun to play an important part in the political and economic life of his country. He is the permanent secretary of the Congress Party, headed by Prime Minister Nehru, and is also the author of several books on the economic problems of Asia. His most recent work, *Economic Conditions in India*, was published last month. We are very happy to welcome to Town Meeting to help us consider this complex question. Vithal Babu.

Vithal Babu:

The youth of today are endeavouring to build a dynamic, democratic world. The Asian youth in particular are aware of their responsibilities in shouldering this herculean task. Asia has a philosophy of its own—of peace, tolerance, and sacrifice. These symbolize the progressive youth movements in that region. The world of tomorrow will be the standing manifestation of such sterling principles.

Today Asia is facing multiple problems of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and over - population. The sure remedy lies both in the inter-dependence and intra-dependence of Asia and the rest of the world.

From the economic standpoint, Asia is backward and underdeveloped. From the social angle, it is caught in a maze of disease, squalor and illiteracy. From the political aspect, it is fighting a battle of ideologies.

The hope, Mr. Willkie and Mr. Kreveld, lies with you in the West. We, from the Asian region, eagerly look forward to every assistance from the West, both financial and technical, consistent, of course, with human dignity. It aids us in counteracting any and every force of a nondemocratic character.

We believe in the realization of a world, based upon these things:

First, socio-economic equality for the promotion of general welfare without distinctions of caste, creed, religion, or sex; second, socio-economic liberty to all, preventing thereby possible raids on personal and collective freedoms; third, socio-economic rights for all, consistent with the charter of the United Nations, with a sense of moral obligation, in the pursuit of general good and collective comradeship; and fourthly, the greatest possible welfare of all. These must constitute the pillars of the world, which the youth of today in the East and the West should strive to build.

The tools are embodied in the United Nations and the World Assembly of Youth, which represent truly the symbols of peace, progress and prosperity. The world of tomorrow must be a world of perpetual peace, with a democratic setting.

It can be achieved only by a close communion, mutual understanding, and the promotion of good will between Asia and the rest of the world. (*Applause*)

Moderator Linowitz:

Thank you very much, Vithal Babu, for that eloquent and forceful statement.

Our second speaker tonight is from the United States. The son of a distinguished father, he is becoming prominent as a national leader in his own right. Philip Willkie, while only 31 years of age, is an attorney who is serving his second term in the Indiana State Legislature. At the present time, he is also counsel to the United States Senate Committee on Ethics in Government. We are very pleased to welcome him back to

Town Meeting tonight. Mr. Willkie, what kind of world do you think youth wants?

Mr. Willkie:

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be here at this wonderful assembly, with all these people from all over the world who have gathered here at Cornell University.

We, in America, want peace. We want it desperately. We fear greatly a third terrible holocaust which we know will not only destroy those lands across the sea but will destroy our own land, which will deprive us of the opportunity to go ahead with the great economic job which we have done here in building the world's greatest workshop, which will slaughter the young men of all nations and ruin our homes.

We, in America, have started a tremendous rearmament. We have done it reluctantly, and we have great doubts about the efficacy of armaments, but we feel that in the present state of world affairs, with the Soviet Union having maintained its armaments as it has after World War II and with the war-like statements that it has made we have no other choice.

But we also realize that we cannot put our faith in arms alone.

We realize that we desperately need the friendship and the alliance of the other peoples, peoples of the noncommunist world—a billion and a half of them—who live around this earth.

We realize that those people have much to give us, that they are people with great histories and great backgrounds, that they have great intellectual capacities and great philosophies, and that they have economic know-how. We know that we have things to give them, and we believe that in such an inter-

change, there is much to gain for both sides. Many of us who have seen the operations of a large free trade area such as we have in this country realize that the best way of attaining the kind of interchange that we most need in this earth is by a great interchange economically and intellectually. Such interchange can mean peace and prosperity, not only for ourselves, but for all the world. The world needs us. We need the world. I thank you. (*Applause*)

Moderator Linowitz:

All right, thank you very much, Mr. Willkie. Our final speaker tonight is the dynamic Secretary of the Socialist Youth of Belgium, Gerrit Kreveld. Mr. Kreveld has in the course of his 32 years seen service in the Belgian army, worked with the underground forces of Europe, and since 1944 has played a major role as a leader of Belgian youth. He is vice-president of this World Assembly Meeting here tonight. We are happy to have him with us to present the view of the European Youth.

Mr. Kreveld:

In my concept of the world we are trying to build, Mr. Willkie and Mr. Vithal, I put freedom of speech first. That means the freedom to form a personal and individual opinion about everything that belongs to mankind. In our times, democracy is unthinkable—more, it is impossible when people can't express themselves freely by speech and through the press.

In Western Europe, the complete freedom of speech and press are cherished as vital instruments of expression. This is particularly true when these opinions are in conflict with those of the government and even when they belong to only a small minority. It has, for instance,

been very discouraging to Europeans to follow the gradual destruction of freedom of speech and the press in Argentina, resulting in the suppression of the newspaper, "La Prensa," considered by many as the last remaining symbol of these freedoms in Argentina.

In Europe, the freedom of religion and of philosophic conviction is also considered as one of the most essential. Such freedom, however, has its entire value only when it is acquired without any undue moral pressure or restraint.

During World War II, millions of Europeans built up a great and luminous hope that the postwar world should be completely changed. They felt, with all their hearts, that the sacrifice of blood and misery could not be in vain. The new world should be one free from want and fear.

But instead of this, after the war, Europe was plunged in chaos, due to the almost entire destruction of its industrial and economic structure. The way was free for moral and spiritual disintegration. At this urgent moment, the generous idea of the Marshal Aid granted to Europe has helped Europe to its feet again. Now the European youth is finding new opportunities to build up its own life. It puts great hope and endeavour in the growth of a united Europe, so that tomorrow the old continent shall be an equal partner in the world structure and a firm factor in contributing to world peace.

The youth movements of Europe put all their faith in the United Nations organization for establishing this world peace. This devotion to the United Nations requires the United Nations to keep faith with the youth of the world.

The young people of Europe are aware that great difficulties are

in the way, still, and they are willing to assume their full responsibility, together with youth all over the world, to create this new spirit. This World Assembly of Youth can be a great instrument in this great endeavour. (*Applause*)

Moderator Linowitz:

All right, thank you very much, Mr. Kreveld. Now before turning to our audience for questions tonight, I am happy to tell you that we have with us here Dr. Deane Malott, President of Cornell University, which is host to the World Assembly for Youth. Dr. Malott, would you care to comment briefly on the talks we have just heard, or direct a question to the speakers?

Dr. Malott: Mr. Moderator, our speakers tonight have stressed the importance of the necessity for world peace. It is, I agree, a paramount need in the world of today, but we are not now living in a world of peace because of aggression on the part of those who would destroy the very freedoms which these speakers have stressed.

I should like to ask the speakers, or any one of them whom you might designate, Mr. Moderator, how, in a world which all too soon will be the responsibility of young people such as are here gathered tonight, they would bring about that peace which each of you seek and which has been the object of such illusive search on the part of mankind since the earliest dawn of our civilization?

Moderator Linowitz: Thank you very much, Dr. Malott, for that very simple question. I'm going to ask all the members of our panel here tonight to come up around the microphone with me. Will you gentlemen come up here? I think you all ought to have an opportunity to comment on Dr. Malott's

question. Let's start with you, Mr. Vithal. What would you do to bring about this world of peace that is the common goal of all of you that have been speaking here tonight? How would you go about it specifically?

Mr. Vithal: I have already embodied and already outlined the three or four comments, pillars of the world, which the youth today would like to strive for, particularly from the point of socio-economic liberty, socio-economic rights, and socio-economic and cultural relations.

Mr. Linowitz: All right, fine. Now how about Mr. Kreveld? Do you want to talk about the subject Dr. Malott has addressed to us? What would you do? Would you amplify in any respect what you said in your main talk?

Mr. Kreveld: I'll try. Well, I think first of all when people come together they very often feel the same things that have been expressed in another language, and in other terms, and I think that one of the foremost benefits of meetings like this assembly is that people learn to know each other and know how they speak in order that they may understand each other.

Mr. Linowitz: All right, thank you. Mr. Willkie, how about a comment from you?

Mr. Willkie: I think the two most effective weapons to bring about world peace would be the abolition of economic tariff barriers between nations—provide for international world trade—and second, the abolition of veto in the United Nations.



QUESTIONS, PLEASE!

Mr. Linowitz: All right, gentlemen, thank you very much. That's most helpful, and I think we are now ready to turn to this fine Ithaca audience here tonight, an extremely colorful audience, ladies and gentlemen. I wish you could be here to see it with me.

Let's have the first question from the audience. This gentleman here, please. Who is your question addressed to?

Man: Mr. Vithal, can a world of peace, with a democratic setting, be realized without a strong spiritual background?

Mr. Vithal: It is most necessary that we have a spiritual background. But you should realize that such a world is irrealizable.

Mr. Linowitz: All right. Thank

you very much, sir. Next question please.

Man: Mr. Willkie, realizing that this conference wants the freedom of the man of tomorrow to be as well economic as political, why will the American Congress not support the economic rights in the Declaration of Human Rights?

Mr. Willkie: I think the Congress has gone a long way in supporting the economic rights of the Declaration of Rights. There is a great desire in this country to see a better standard of living around the world. I won't say that we haven't made mistakes. I won't say that the judgment here has always been clear, but the feeling in this country is strong that we can't live in prosperity when other people live in poverty.

Mr. Linowitz: All right. Before you get away, Mr. Willkie, does that satisfy you, sir? You seem to have a quizzical look on your face. Do you want to talk back to Mr. Willkie? This is a program where the listener talks back to the speaker. All right, fine. Next question, please.

Man: Mr. Kreveld, how do we regain, sir, that determination to work which we found during the war and only through which peace may become real and vital?

Mr. Kreveld: Well, I think during the war most people in Europe had a great and sincere hope that after the World War there should be a new world, and when they found out afterwards that it was not exactly this way, they felt that it came down on themselves to find new strength to build up their own world, in this case, Europe—and I think that the old Europe has enough spiritual strength to find after every disaster the moral strength to get to work anew and to recover from the ravages made by the war.

Man: Mr. Vithal, you state Asia awaits Western aid. What does Asia propose to do for itself?

Mr. Vithal: Asia has already begun its own plans. We have got our own planning commissions and we have already got several official reports of the planning commissions, and we are going to do our level best. Therefore, we ask the West to extend their hand of cooperation.

Mr. Linowitz: All right. This gentleman from Canada just addressed a question. Do you want to get back at Mr. Vithal? All right, next question please.

Man: Mr. Willkie, is there not a danger that democracy will be compromised in fighting totalitari-

anism by allying itself with dictatorships countries? (*Applause*)

Mr. Willkie: Well, it is a question that has worried me very much, and I have been frightened about it. I think we made some very bad mistakes in World War II on it, and yet as this situation has grown cloudier in the last few months, as the situation has become more desperate, we in the United States have had to make alliances, or to make arrangements, with both Franco and Tito, both of whose principles are very much against our principles. And yet in the face of this desperate military crisis, I am afraid that we have no other choice.

Man: I would say that we in Europe would not accept that as a proper answer, because we do not consider that even if democracy were successful in a struggle with such allies that the result at the end would be that the world had democracy. Democracy would no longer exist if it could only succeed by having totalitarian allies.

Mr. Linowitz: All right, Mr. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie: Well, I think that democracy can exist. Democracy went through World War II with the greatest totalitarian ally that the world has ever seen—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. (*Applause*)

Mr. Linowitz: Mr. Vithal would like to comment on that question.

Mr. Kreveld: I must say that I don't agree with the points of view of Mr. Willkie, and I think that some of the Americans who think as he is making a very great mistake. Indeed there are in Europe millions of people who have fought during the war for democracy who are getting now the feeling that they fought for

nothing, since such a great democratic nation as the United States doesn't get the point. And I think that the United States doesn't realize what is the feeling in Europe in the democratic countries. If it should realize this, I'm quite sure it would not have done what it has now.

Mr. Vitthal: I'm afraid I do not agree with Mr. Willkie in several respects. Mr. Kreveld has already emphasized this and I endorse whatever he has said.

Mr. Linowitz: All right. Mr. Willkie, is there anything you want to say in reply?

Mr. Willkie: Well, we regret terribly having to take on such allies, but in a desperate military situation strategic areas become tremendously important, and we, having borne the tremendous brunt in Korea, having supplied 75 to 80 per cent of the troops and the most of the troops, our military leaders in this country have felt that we had no alternative except to get strategic bases where we could get them. It's something I don't like to see. Wars are unpleasant, but in order to defeat Hitler we joined hands with Stalin. We supplied them with troops. We went to bat with them, and democracy hasn't perished in the United States. It hasn't perished in Western Europe. So I don't think on the basis of the history of World War II that you can say that in lining up with a couple of minor league dictators we're going to destroy democracy this time. (*Applause*)

Mr. Linowitz: All right, thank you, Mr. Willkie. Let's have our next question.

Man: Mr. Kreveld, do you believe that we can attain a union in Europe, a true union, without

an assimilation of cultures into a single general culture?

Mr. Kreveld: I should be very unhappy if the condition for a United Europe should be the assimilation of all the various cultures in one only culture. I think of the countries in Europe that their great value and great opportunities are indeed to bring together their cultures and that by this way the European culture shall be the sum of all those added together.

Mr. Linowitz: Thank you very much. The gentleman over here please.

Man: Mr. Willkie, Americans devote a lot of time to international problems and not enough to internal ones. When, the young Africans wonder, will the American people settle the problems of their own underdeveloped races?

Mr. Willkie: Well, I am certainly no apologist for the position of some people in this country on civil rights. I've been very active in fighting for an aggressive program in civil rights in this country, and all I can say is that there are tremendous numbers of us who are fighting for it and that we are making great progress in this country. The struggle isn't going to be over tomorrow, but in my judgment, within a generation it is going to be.

Mr. Linowitz: All right, thank you, Mr. Willkie.

Lady: Mr. Vitthal, how does Asia feel about the Point Four Program?

Mr. Vitthal: It is a wonderful one, and we feel that the Point Four Program can alone bring us great relief.

Mr. Linowitz: Thank you very much, Mr. Vitthal. How about you, Mr. Kreveld? Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. Kreveld: I have the impression that up to now this program has been put in a rather confused way. Indeed it is not very easy to ask, for instance, the European countries to offer a substantial technical aid when they are themselves in a difficult position; and on the other hand, it has never been outlined clearly either by you or UNESCO how these things could be done without, at one and the same time, interfering with the feeling of the people in those countries themselves. It seems to me that we are still in confusion about it, although I am quite sure that millions of youths all over the world don't ask better than to help their friends who are in difficult positions.

Mr. Linowitz: Thank you, Mr. Kreveld. All right, I see a question for Mr. Willkie here.

Man: Mr. Willkie, how can you reconcile Articles 14, 15, and 16, on freedom of movement in the Declaration of Human Rights, with the immigration policy of U.S.A.?

Mr. Willkie: I must say that no one in the country is more opposed to a lot of our immigration laws than I am. I think we should have much freer immigration laws. I want to say this, in explanation, that the labor movement in the country—and I think this audience would naturally be sympathetic—had a good deal to do with the enactment of our present immigration laws. The story of immigration in this country has been that the conservative forces were for free immigration, historically, and that the so-called liberal forces were for more strict immigration because of the problems of local labor. That's been the history of the thing.

Mr. Linowitz: I don't think that goes to the heart of the subject we

are discussing tonight. Let's move along with another question from our audience please.

Man: Mr. Vithal, the cries of freedom among the long exploited peoples in Eastern countries were described by some Western people as fanatic movements from fanatic people. Will you please comment, as a free young man from a country that fought at one time for freedom, about this false interpretation, please?

Mr. Vithal: I'm sorry, you're not right. I would not like to add any more.

Man: What I am trying to say is that during the last few months, maybe, lots of cries for freedom came out of Iran, Egypt—the East—and most of the news commentators in this country described the movements for freedom as fanatic movements by fanatic people. What I am trying to say is that we are not fanatics—we are not trying to be fanatics. We only want the simple way of life. All we ask for is freedom. But people say we are fanatics because we ask for it.

Mr. Vithal: You are not right in saying that you are a fanatic.

Mr. Linowitz: All right, Mr. Vithal agrees you are not a fanatic. Next question, please.

Man: Mr. Willkie, we talked about technical assistance. How can young people participate in programs of technical assistance?

Mr. Willkie: Well, I should very much like to see a very widespread technical assistance program—much wider than anything that is now in contemplation or in organization in this country, and I think we have a precedent for it in what the Mormon Church has done. The Mormon Church, which is a peculiarly American sect, had its whole basis in history in this coun-

ry, and their policy for years was to send the young people out over the world to engage in mission work. I think that if we could have a program similar to that developed by American missionaries, of young people going abroad for two years—especially skilled young people—to engage in this technical assistance work maybe we could give them credit in place of going into the draft, in place of military service. I think it would be a tremendous thing both ways.

Mr. Linowitz: A very interesting suggestion, Mr. Willkie. Next question, please.

Man: Mr. Kreveld, are Europeans truly appreciative of the sacrifice being made by the American people through our extensive economic aid programs?

Mr. Kreveld: Well, we could perhaps turn the question. Are other people all over the world appreciative of the enormous sacrifices made by Europeans during several years of the war? (*Applause*) I think it is always a very bad policy, asking if people appreciate anything you are doing for them. You do it for the benefit of doing, and not for the gratitude you get out of it. (*Applause*)

Mr. Linowitz: All right. You certainly didn't mince any words on that one.

Lady: Mr. Willkie, would it be advisable for the United States to form a permanent alliance with Western Europe in order to obtain and keep world peace?

Mr. Willkie: Well, it seems to me that's what we have right now.

Lady: Is it truly world peace?

Mr. Willkie: I don't say that we have world peace, but we have the North Atlantic Pact a permanent alliance between United

States and Western Europe as I would interpret it.

Lady: What type of an alliance would you say that was?

Mr. Willkie: Well, that's a military alliance. Of course, my fundamental thesis is that you have to go beyond the military. I think what you have to have in order to get world peace is a world economic union. And I don't think there's any other way you're going to get it.

Mr. Linowitz: Thank you very much, sir. Next question, please. Who has a question for Mr. Vithal?

Man: Mr. Vithal, in terms of assistance that can actually be used, specifically what does Asia want most from the United States?

Mr. Vithal: Technical and financial assistance.

Man: Would you be more specific?

Mr. Vithal: Capital goods.

Mr. Linowitz: You want him to be more specific than that? Is that specific enough for you?

Man: I'm afraid that's a little general. I wanted something in terms of things that we can think about.

Mr. Vithal: Capital goods or anything else. The point is we don't have machinery. Right now, we don't have the type of machinery, with the aid of which we can maximize our industrial effort. If today India or any other country in Asia is backward economically, it is because of the fact that we do not have the capital goods that we do deserve and require. We ask the West. We therefore request the West to give us technical financial assistance so that we will be able to raise this standard of living in

that part of the unfortunate underdeveloped area of the world.

Mr. Linowitz: Thank you, Mr. Vithal,

Man: Mr. Willkie, do you think underdeveloped peoples would get quick and adequate assistance from the U.S.A. if they could make direct approaches, rather than through parent countries?

Mr. Willkie: Yes, I would be very much in favor of direct relationship between so-called underdeveloped areas or lands which are in a colonial status directly with the United States, rather than with any so-called colonial powers.

Mr. Linowitz: All right. Wait a minute, Mr. Willkie, we have a gentleman here—a turbaned gentleman—who has a question for you.

Man: My question is slightly strange, and I'd like a good answer to it. Does the Christian teach, "False fears are froze and truth staggers not when understood?" You said you are afraid of a third World War. Why not overcome hatred with love and shed fear?

Mr. Linowitz: All right. How do you feel about overcoming hatred with love, Mr. Willkie?

Mr. Willkie: I'm all for overcoming hatred with love.

Mr. Linowitz: We've reached a real meeting of minds on that. Another question, please.

Man: Mr. Vithal, you say you want peace and freedom. The thing

I want to know is whether the youth of India are willing to resist communism to get it?

Mr. Vithal: We want peace. We have already got freedom. The next part of that question I would like to hear again.

Man: Are you willing to resist communism to maintain what you have?

Mr. Vithal: Of course.

Mr. Linowitz: Does that answer your question? All right, we have time for one more question.

Man: Mr. Willkie, the underdeveloped areas of the world are underdeveloped chiefly because they are too over-controlled.

Mr. Willkie: Well, of course, I would like to see the end of all colonialism. That's the quickest answer to it. I don't see any excuse for colonialism in the world that we're in today. I think that there shouldn't be any more colonial powers by any of the nations, including our allies and including our enemies.

Mr. Linowitz: All right. Thank you very much, Vithal Babu, Gerit Kreveld, and Philip Willkie. Our thanks also to our hosts, the officials and delegates to the World Assembly of Youth, and the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly. So plan to be with us next week and every week at the sound of the Crier's Bell.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS

The *Town Meeting Bulletin* is a welcome gift for any occasion. Why not subscribe for your friends who are Town Meeting listeners? The Bulletin is \$5.00 a year. Address your order to Town Hall, New York 18, N. Y.

THE LISTENER TALKS BACK ON

on

"Can Asia Be Saved from Communist Imperialism?"

Program of July 31, 1951

Speakers

DR. LOHIA

DR. PAIK

MR. CLEVELAND

Each week we print as many significant comments on the preceding Tuesday's broadcast as space allows. You are invited to send in your opinions, pro and con, not later than Thursday following the program. It is understood that we may publish any letters or comments received.

FREEDOM FROM OPPRESSION

Ardent capitalist as I am, I hope America listened well to the gentleman from India. We are slaves to our luxuries, "harassed" (by them) as he put it. . . . It is true that neither capitalism nor communism can save Asia, but only the aid needed to make possible the sort of human happiness Asians can achieve for themselves. . . . American aid to Asia is, definitely, a two-way traffic, no matter how smug we may feel as we hand it out. As long as American aid is used merely to keep communism down, we are forgetting what we are fighting for—which is human freedom from oppression, especially that of dictatorship.—Mrs. J. F. JENNESS, Alamo, Calif.

PRESENTATION INADEQUATE

Your broadcast last evening was, always, informative . . . though more than usually cramped by the inadequate time available for the speakers' main statements. However, its usefulness seemed to be still more impaired by logical inadequacy of the presentation. The discussion apparently proceeded on the assumption that communism was spread essentially by propaganda and moral suasion, and that the Asiatics were free to ac-

cept or reject it. I was surprised to hear no mention of Asia's ability to repel communist aggression. . . . There was a passing reference to the ineffectiveness of passive resistance, the need of collective security, and the spokesman of India said that all the South Asian countries should be bound together in a mutual assistance pact. But nothing was said of what forces should be raised, where used, how equipped; no appraisal was made of the chances of success, or what opposition, internal and external, would be met. It seems to me, therefore, that the discussion was a little on the academic side. Whatever the appeal of communism "to the minds and hearts of men" it is true that communism of the Soviet-Bolshevik brand has never been voluntarily accepted by any people—including the Russian—never imposed save by force or maintained except by aid of a reign of terror. . . . At one point also it seemed to me that the analysis was wanting in economic perception. Both the Indian and American spokesmen agreed that the investment of capital to effect Asia's industrial revolution would have to come mainly from public and communal sources. But where are the governments to get

the funds? It was recognized that foreign capital can play only a minor role. With the bulk of the population living at the subsistence level taxes cannot be raised substantially. As in Czarist Russia, there is no large stock of mercantile capital. Here seems to be one of the greatest reasons why neither Russian Communism nor Western Capitalism is appropriate for Asia: there is little scope for the Soviet method of capital accumulation by compulsory saving and forced contributions, or for our own method of voluntary saving and investment for profit. Could a capital fund be created by governmental reforms which would abolish the parasitical groups of Asia—landlords, usurers, warlords, etc.—and divert their income to constructive uses?—L. M. GRAVES, Chicago, Ill.

GANDHIAN SOCIALISM ADVOCATED

Your program from San Francisco was one of the best, and the Indian Socialist leader, Dr. Lohia, was superb in his comments on communism and monopolistic capitalism. Unless these two extremes of man's economic fortune are curbed, our democratic American heritage will have precarious sailing in the troubled waters of present world unrest. We, having somehow weathered the depression of the thirties, are now faced with the inflation of the fifties, which together spell the evil of war system political economy. This evil has sabotaged our peace system prosperity and progress. India, partitioned like Ireland, is going to pot, and unless we aggressively promulgate our constructive rehabilitation programs to save the free world soon, we shall be blamed, and rightly too, for performing "Koreas" in Europe and Asia to obliterate those areas and

to stalemate all our sacrifices. Welfare political economy on lines of Gandhian Socialism, as Dr. Lohia proposes, would seem to suit the nature and needs of all underdeveloped and overpopulated areas of the world. Let Stalins and Fords, as mighty symbols of mass production and centralized serfdom, be correctly understood now as antagonistic to the popular democratic pattern which we, as a third force between the old colonial imperialists and the new soviet imperialists, can enunciate. . . . Dr. Lohia should be given as much opportunity to explain India and Asia as Nehru was given, for he represents a dynamic view shorn of idealism, of indecision. Nehru accepted partition of a United India to attain power and is now moving into war psychosis to retain that power. Gandhian Socialism will remove castes, classes and religious communalism and federate the economics of the world as we have done with our 48 states.—RAJARAM V. GOGATE, Washington, D. C.

ECONOMIC SECURITY NOT ENOUGH

Congratulations to Dr. Lohia . . . for his courage in telling us why our materialistic philosophy does not appeal to the Asians. If our mission to Asia is to succeed, our Voice of America must bear in mind that some people in the world are more interested in inner spiritual freedom than economic security. We can learn much from the East and they from us, but if we are sincerely interested in extending a brotherly hand, not exploiting them, we would do well to be represented by men who still believe in God-given rights for mankind, as guaranteed in our own U. S. Constitution.—A. S. GALLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

YOU MAY HAVE YOUR OWN PERMANENT RECORD
of all

"TOWN MEETING" DISCUSSIONS ON KOREA

8 ISSUES FOR \$1.00

"What Does the Korean Invasion Mean to the U. S. and the U. N.?"
(June 27, 1950)

"Will the Defense of Formosa Help Check Communism in Asia?"
(August 29, 1950)

"What Should Be Our Policy in Asia Now?"
(November 21, 1950)

"How Should We Meet the Crisis in Korea?"
(December 5, 1950)

"How Should the Free Nations Deal with Present Aggression?"
(December 12, 1950)

"Can the U. N. Meet the Challenge of the Present Crisis?"
(January 9, 1951)

"How Can We End the War in Asia?"
(May 1, 1951)

"What Will the Korean Truce Mean?"
(July 17, 1951)

SEND \$1 TO TOWN HALL, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.
BE SURE TO ASK FOR THE 8 KOREAN DISCUSSIONS



Town Meeting Bulletin

ISSUES NOW IN STOCK

Order by number from the list below while they last—

VOLUME 16

37. Can the United Nations Meet the Challenge of the Present Crisis?
38. How Can the Non-Communist Nations Unite To Fight Aggression?
39. What Should Be Woman's Role in the World Today?
40. Should 18 - Year - Olds Be Drafted for Military Service and Training?
41. How Can Modern Man Find Faith?
42. Is Television an Asset or Liability to Education?
43. How Can We Stop Rising Prices?
44. Roads to Peace in 1951.
45. Should Congress Limit Troops for Europe?
46. How Can We Clean Up College Sports?
47. The Role of Labor and Business in Our National Defense.
48. What Is Happening to Your Dollar?
49. How Should We Deal With Organized Crime?
50. Does Modern Art Make Sense?
51. How Can We Win the War of Ideas?

VOLUME 17

1. How Can We End the War in Asia?
2. Is Revolution Possible Inside Russia Without War?
3. What Do the Asian People Expect of America?
4. Are American Moral Standards in Public and Private Life Declining?
5. Is Youth Afraid To Speak His Mind?
6. Is Peace Possible in the Middle East?
7. Have We Failed To Educate for Democracy?
8. What Is the United States' and Europe's Best Defense Against Communism?
9. Is the West Finished in Asia?
9. Is the West Finished in Asia?
10. Is Our Security Endangered by Congressional Hearings?
11. How Can We Stop Making Drug Addicts of Our Children?
12. What Will the Korean Truce Mean?
13. What's Wrong With British-American Relations?
14. Can Asia Be Saved from Communist Imperialism?

Order single copies at 15c each from TOWN HALL, Inc.
Town Hall, New York 18, N.Y.

Twenty-six Consecutive Issues of Town Meeting Bulletin Will Be Sent at This Special Low Subscription Rate:.....

26 Weeks for Only
\$3.00
Single Copies 15c